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EAST ASIF

BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY IN KOREA

Samuel H. Muffett

Horea has one of the strongest and largest
Christian communities in all of Asia. Its rate of growth is four times that of the general population.

of Seoul alone has almost Z000 Christian churches.

And few villages in the countryside are without the ever-present cross and steeple, or bell-tower. But nobody really knows when Christianity first reached Korea. All we can say with certainty is that it is not, as is sometimes supposed, a lestern import from Europe and America. Adjust compared to the country of the coun

4. (Granite Cross).

It came from Asia. Some say it came into Horea

1200 years ago with Nestorian Christians from China, and point
to this stone cross found at Hyongju as proof that there were
Christians in Horea in Silla times. But this cross was found at Hyoka, a Buillet
Tuple Define used at Palacians as a charm to sid in difficult childhirths. The knows where it originally came from, or how old
it really is? (Soongjun Museum)

Tt is true, however, that Christianity in East Asia has time and again proved to be older than even the experts have guessed. Once we thought we could trace it back with

have guessed. Once we thought we could trace it back with certainty only as far as Marco Polo who found, beyond the great stone cliff-Buddhas of Central Asia, Christians at the court of Mhublai Mhan around xigagination in Farence Polo)

(Nestorian Monument)

Then one day in 1623, workmen excavating a building site in Hsian, China, unearthed a great block of black granite, exquisitely carved with a long inscription and a curious design near the top. The famous Nestorian Stone. (W. Budge, The Monks of Lublai Khan, p. 33)

(Map, Chang'an) (attelment to map)

If we the Now Hsian is the modern name of historic Chang'an, (lower left).

dynasty was the greatest power center in the world. It is
the tellow giver. bottom of this map) near the great bend of

la Siele Pd

E. Walp

- (Cross and Lotus). On the polished surface of the monument, near the top, as you can see in this rubbing, was ethed a cross rising out of a lotus blossom, a significant co-mingling of eastern and western religious symbols. The date of the inscription was 781 AD. Could the cross have been in China 600 years before Marco Polo?
 - CH (<u>Large characters</u>). That is precisely what the monument astonishingly recorded: the coming of Christianity to China in the year 635 AD. The large characters read: A Monument commemmorating the 正年切る丁丁川 Propagation of the Ta-ch'in Luminous Religion in the Middle Kingdom. Ta-ch'in is Syria. Thy Syria?
- 10. (Map-Edessa). Because Syria was the home of the ancient Church of the East, which we Westerners usually call Nestorian. Its w mother church was Edessa, the earliest center of Christianity outside the Roman Emperor, and a major caravan stop on the Old hand -Silk Road that crossed Asia for 5000 miles from Antioch to China.
 - 11) (Inscription). A long inscription on the monument told of the coming of Alopen, a Persian missionary of the Mestorians and how he reached Chang'an, the Chinese capital probably with a caravan traveling from Baghdad across the roof of the world along that Old Silk Road. His name is at upper right ("lo-pen").
 - 12. (Chosroes). Why a Persian? Why not a Syrian? Because by the 7th century the Nestorians had been driven out of the Roman Empire by orthodox Catholics and had found refuge in Persia ruled by the great Sassanian emperors, like Chosroes I pictured here in gold and silver. One of this emperor's wives was a Mestorian Christian. (Freer)
 - 13. (Tai Isung). So from Persia to China, from one great empire to another came the missionary, and was received with surprising warmth by this man, Tai Tsung, founder of the T'ang dynasty and one of the greatest rulers China has ever had. It was an unanticipated providence, because Tai Tsung began his reign with an aversion to foreign religions. Buddhism he rejected as Western; only Confucianism was truly Chinese. But just four years before Alopen's arrival he had changed his mind and adopted an attitute of enlightened toleration of all religions. (Taiwan Palace Museum).
 - 14. (Syriac). He was especially pleased to find that the new religion was a religion with scriptures, and told Alopen and his fellow missionaries as they joined him (their names are listed on the monument, on the side, in Syriac script) to begin translating their sacred tooks into Chinese. Overnight, with the discovery of this monument, the accepted history of Christianity in the Far East was rolled back from 700 years ago (Marco Polo), to 1300 years ago.
 - (Voltaire). Well not quite overnight. Back in Europe Voltaire (shown here acrobatically dressing and dictating to a secretary at the same time) = - Voltaire and the rationalists greeted the suggestion that Christianity might not be a recent European import into Asia with enormous skepticism. The monument, he said, was a Jesuit forgery a pious fraud to give a foreign faith instant respectability in a land that venerated age. (DeVries, Atlas of World Hist., p. 128)
 - (Messiah Sutra). But time has proved the monument's authenticity. Once historians knew what to look for, all kinds of documents and references in Chinese archives were found. One was this Nestorian Messiah sutra dating back to as early as 638. It might well have been one of Those written and translated by Acopen in the Emperies library. (Seek 1) 147, 124. How in Messiah sutia. Him in being pronounced

- 17. (Duke Kwoh Tzu-yi). As the new faith spread in China it attracted powerful protectors, like Duke Kwoh Tzu-yi, shown here receiving a delegation of Uighurs, a Central Asian tribe which had a large proportion of Christian at that time. This able general had put down the critical An Lu-shan rebellion, saved the country from a Tibetan invasion, and is a symbol of the military protection that the early Tang dynasty church enjoyed. (Taiwan Palace Museum).
- 18. (Map, Anshan). Nestorianism spread through all of China's 72 provinces, as this map of authenticated Nestorian sites shows. But did it ever actually reach Korea back there in the days of Unified Silla? We know there was constant intercourse between the Silla court at Kyongju and the court of the T'angs at Chang'an, where the Persian missionaries settled. And a T'ang army had helped Silla unify the peninsula. But the nearest Nestorian site to Korea on this map is at Anshan, north of the Yalu, in Manchuria. (Saeki, p. 356)
- 19. (Tile crosses). There at Anshan in 1927 Japanese excavators found an ancient tomb holding the remains of 7 bodies. Tile crosses were set up at the head of each. Saeki, the Japanese scholar, is convinced that this was the tomb of a powerful Nestorian Christian family from Liaoyang. Sung dynasty coins in the tomb bore the dates 998 and 1006 AD. Was Anshan at that time Korean or Manchurian (Khitan)? (Saeki, p. 440).
- (Map, border). In the 7th century it had indeed been Korean (Hoguryo), as this map indicates. Anshan is near Liaoyang. But the tomb is dated by the coins as late 10th century. Anshan was then Khitan, not Korean. The most we can say as far as a Korean connection with Christianity that early, is that in what had recently been Korea, at Anshan, there were Christians living and dying 1000 years ago hodding to the ancient Eastern faith of the old Persian missionaries. (Map, in Fitzgerald, Son of Heaven, p. 192)
- (Nestorian cross). The most common evidence of their once pervasive presence are the bronze Nestorian crosses which turn up from time to time in graves and excapations all across Central Asia. It is said that one or two have been found in Kyongju, but with no way of determining their date or provenance. I might add that the swastika does not belong exclusively to Buddhists or Nazis. It is the ancient Greek cross (Gammedion) used by early Christians as a symbol of Christ the cornerstone of the church.
- (Jenghiz Khan). When the Tiang dynasty, under which the church had spread in China for 200 years, fell in the tenth century, Nestorian Christianity was utterly wiped out in the empire. But it came back, as it usually does, 300 years later. And it came back strangely enough under this man, Jenghiz Khan. It came back through his marriage and millitary alliances with the Keraits, aneast Central Asian tribe, who were Nestorian Christians. In fact, there came to be so many Christians at the Mongol court that reports filtered back to Europe that Jenghiz was none other than the legendary Prester John, Christian king of Asia, coming to join the crusades and rescue Jerusalem from Islam.

- 23. (Mongol Cavalry). But when Mongol cavalry broke across the Volga and began to butcher Christian Russian princes, that bubble of hope burst very quickly. "They're not Christians.. They are the soldiers of anti-Christ", muttered Roger Bacon; and the more pious prepared for the end of the world. (Cameron & Brake, Peking, p. 105)
- 24. (Mongol Princess). In the far East, however, the Mongols wer amazingly tolerant. Genghiz married his fourth son, Tuli, to a Herait princess, a Nestorian Christian. Princess Sorkakim Sorocan (Syurkuk-Teni) may have looked much like this unnamed princess in an old picture in the Taiwan Palace museum. The boot-shaped hat is typical of Mongol female royalty. Princess Sorocan became a power in the line of succession and mothered three royal sons. (Taiwan Palace Museum)
- (Khublai Khan). Her third son was Khublai Khan, seated in white ermine on the black horse, the conqueror of China. He was no Christian himself but was remarkably open to Christians and actively sought relationships with Christian Europe. He sent two Nestorian monks, both Mongols, as envoys to the West. One became Patriarch of the whole Nestorian church, with its Children Sauma center in Baghdad. The other went on as Khublai's ambassador to the Pope, to the king of France, and to King Edward the First of England. (Taipei Palace Museum)
- 26. (Great Wall). But did Khublai ever send any Christians into Korea? On his way to be crowned 5th Khan, in 1259, Khublai received the submission of the Korean crown prince near the Great Wall. From then on until the end of the Koryo dynasty 130 years later, Korean princes and even kings were often held as hostages in the Chinese court.
- 27. (<u>Wall tower</u>). There, beyond the Great Wall, in Peking royal Korean princes were regularly married to Mongol princesses, and given the high ratio of Nestorians among Mongol royal women, it is tempting to speculate that some of the Koryo queens may have originally been Christian.
- (Mongol Helmet). But the only tangible evidence of a Christian presence in Horea in the Koryo period is this Mongol helmet, preserved in the Mongol Invasion Museum in Fukuoka, Japan. Note the silver inlaid cross. Its Christian owner must have been one of the Uighur horsemen in Khublai Khan's invading army of 1287 which used Korea as a staging area for the attack on Japan. Whoever he was, he was killed when the Mongol fleet was destroyed off Fukuoka by the "divine wind", the kamikaze typhoon which ended Chinese hopes of conquering Japan.

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- 29. (). With the fall of Peking to the Ming in 1368 the tolerant rule of the Mongols came to an end, and Christians were massacred throughout China. 300 years of silence followed.
- (Portuguese Capt.-Major). But towards the end of the 16th c. new wave of Christianity swept into the far east. This time it came from Portugal to Japan, and on into Korea, and at last its presence on the peninsula is live and documented. The first recorded European "to look on the wild coast of Korea" was Capt.-Maj. Domingo Monteiro whose ship was almost wrecked off Cheju-do in 1577. Here is a Japanese screen-painting of that time depicting just such Portuguese Capt.-Maj. (Boxer, Fidalgos
 - (Lisbon). It was the dawn of the Age of Discovery, and the point of departure for the Portuguese merchant-explorers was Lisbon harbor. With the explorers sailed Christian missionaries in a new wave of Christian expansion, led most notably by Jesuits. (Brinton, Christopher.., Hist. of Civilization, I. p. 588)
 - (Carrack). They sailed around Africa to Goa, Malacca and up the China Seas to Japan in great, new three-masted carracks, the wonders of the world when they first appeared around 1550. They weighted up to 2000 tons which is 11 times as big as the Mayflower (180 tons) and could carry 800 to 1000 men with food supplies for 8 months. One missionary complained mildly that he was packed into the bowels of the boat for three months with ten thousand head of live chickens. (M. Cooper, Rodriguez the Interpreter, p. 160 f.; Plattner, Jesuits God East, p. 25 f.)
 - (Ungchon Bay). The only one of those early Jesuits to reach Korea, and the first European known to have actually landed on Korean soil, stepped ashore on this bay near Chinhae, Dec. 27, 1593. He was Gregorio de Cespedes, a Spaniard. It was two days after Christmas, "and very cold", he wrote, which is actually about all he does say about Korea.
 - (Hideyoshi). For de Cespedes came not as a missionary to Korea but as a chaplain to the invading Japanese armies of this man, Hideyoshi, seen here in a contemporary portrait. He came at the request of Hideyoshi's most famous warrier-general, the "Christian daimyo), Konishi, leader of the Japanese vanguard and first to land with his troops at Pusan. (Cooper, Rodriguez.., p. 160 ff)
 - 35. (PY Battle Screen). Konishi took Seoul in two weeks, and pushed north toward the Yalu. Then the Chinese entered the war, as has happened more than once in Korean history. They attacked Konishi in Pyongyang, as this old battle screen painting shows. Konishi is defending the wall at the gate; the Chinese and Koreans are attacking. (Soongjun Univ.)
 - Soonchun Fort). The Japanese retreated south and built a Pusan perimeter of defense, a series of forts along the south coast, like this one near Soonchun. But that winter, morale sank low among the Japanese troops isolated in their forts.

- Ongch'on Fort). It was in the fort on top of this hill at Ungch'on, 8 miles east of Chinhae, that Konishi tried to rally his cold and hungry troops after the retreat. There were about 18,000 Christians in his army, for this was what is called the Christian century in Japan. Japan had a higher percentage of Christians in its population in that 16th century than it does now. So Konishi, hoping that the presence of a Christian chaplain would raise his men's morale, sent to Japan for one of the Jesuit missionaries.
- 38. (Remains of Fort). Some of the stones of the old Japanese fort still lie on top of the hill above the bay into which de Cespedes sailed at Christmas 1593. As I said, it is not quite accurate to call him the first Christian missionary to Korea. He was a devout and able missionary to Japan, but in Korea he was only a chaplain to invading troops, and as far as we know he met no Moreans during his few months on the peninsula, behind the walls of this fort.
- > 39. (Martyrdoms, 1597). There is, however, one important footnote that must be added to the story of de Cespedes. Four years after he returned to Japan, the great persecutions began that were to wipe out Christianity in that land for two hundred years. This old print pictures the first of the great martyrdoms, at Nagasaki in 1597. In the midst of the massacres, de Cespedes wrote to a friend that he too longed for a martyr's crown. (Cooper, Rodriguez.. p. 165)
- Martyrs). He never won that crown, and yet, in a sense he had his share in those persecutions, one of which is shown here. On his way back to Japan he found that Gen. Konishi had sent two captive Morean boys as presents to his daughter, wife of the daimyo of Tsushima. de Cespedes freed one of them, took him to Japan and entered him in the Jesuit seminary. His name is given as Vincent Caoun (probably Hwen). He became a priest. And in 1625 the Morean priest was arrested and burned on a cross. The boy de Cespedes had rescued became one of the earliest of Krush Christian Christians, and the first, as far as we know, of Morean martyrs. ("Japanese Martyrs" by Hasegawa, in J. Spae, Catholicism in Japan, p 8). (1)
- (Ricci). The first real Christian contact directly with Korea came through the Jesuits in China, not in Japan. Six or seven years after de Cespedes left Korea, the famous Matthew Ricci arrived in Pehing. At first he had dressed as a Budahist priest, hoping to blend into the Chinese scene. But when he found in what contempt Budahist priests were held by Chinese intellectuals, he changed to the robes of a Confucian scholar, as we see him here. (L.J. Gallagher, China in 16th c: Journals of M. Ricci, front.)
 - Map, 1603). Ricci used Western science as a gateway for Christian truth into the Asian mind. This world map, which he drew in 1603, was the first indication to this part of Asia that China might not be the center of the earth, the fountain of all truth. We do not know when the map was first brought to Korea, but it is now in the Soongjun Univ. Christian Museum.

Asian Christian Beginnings

- 43. (Ricci's <u>True Doctrine</u>). As early as 1631 a rember of the annual Korean embassy to Peking (Chung Du*won) brought back with him a copy of one of Ricci's Christian books in Chinese: "The True Doctrine of the God of Heaven". (Kim & Chung, <u>Catholic Korea</u>, p. 74). (Ricci = Yi Ma-Tou)
 - (Adam Schall). Ricci's successor in Peking was Adam Schall (Tang Yak-Mang). He made even more direct contact with Korea. In 1637 when the Manchus, on their way to conquer China and its Ming dynasty, decided to protect their southern flank by subduing Korea and forced King Injo to surrender after the siege of Namhan-sansong, they took back with them to China the crown prince, So-hyon, as hostage. There the Korean prince often saw and talked to the Jesuit priest who had been appointed court astronomer after a dramatic duel with Chinese and Moslem astronomers to predict the exact time of an impending eclipse of the sun. Note the astrolabe at his right hand. (R. Attwater, Adam Schall, frontis.)
- (Astrolabe). When the Korean prince returned to Seoul in 1645 he brought back with him as gifts from Schall Christian books and pictures, and a globe, perhaps like this one at Soongjun Univ. Museum. He also brought with him three Chinese Catholic court ladies and five Christian eunuchs. What the effect of this entry of Chinese Christian; into the Yi dynasty palace more than 200 years before the opening of Korea might have been, we shall never know. Two months after his return the prince died and the Chinese Christians were sent back to Peking.
 - were Protestants, the 26 Dutchmen of the wreck of the Sparrow-hawk on Cheju-do in 1653 (just 8 years after the Chinese Catholics had been returned to Peking). The shipwrecked Dutchmen were not very pious Protestants, but at least they identified themselves as "Kirishitans" under questioning. (G. Ledyard, The Dutch Come to Korea) p. 13).
 - Tokugawa shogunate outlawed Catholics at the beginning of the 17th century it found that it had cut itself off from the profitable Portuguese trade with the West. They locked about for an alternative, and found the Dutch, who happily informed them that they were not at all Catholic, but Calvinist. As such, the Japanese ruled, they were not subject to execution in Japan. So Dutch ships like this, pictured on an old Japanese plate, flying the flag of the House of Orange, replaced the Portuguese carracks. And it was a Dutch ship that ran aground on Cheju-do.

- Then the Sparrowhawk survivors called themselves Christians, they didn't know that kirishitan in Japan
 meant Catholic, and that a complicated trade agreement between
 Japan and Korea after the Hideyoshi wars included a 1644
 understanding that castaways of the Korean coast from ships
 bound for Japan would be reported and selt to Nagasaki,
 where Catholics among them would be executed. (Ledyard, p. 19)
- Actually, as Protestants they were not subject to such harsh punishment, but the Koreans did not know the difference. Residually, the matter was postponed and obscured, and the Dutch remained prisoners for 13 years of the Roman king-who surely did not look like this old Dutch wood-cut from Hamel's account of his Journey, reproduced in the RAI took, Ledward's Dutch Come to Roma. Hamel and 15 other survivors escaped in two groups, 1560 and 1568. (This, p. 53)
 - After the Dutel, some another hundred years of silence. Horea completely shut itself off from outside compacts. It became known as "the hermit kingdom". The horizon about 1777 a group of Confucian scholars began to study books like this 'rought back from Peking in the annual embassies. This is a work on Nathematics by Ricci. (Soongjun Univ. Museum)
- Chinese Embassy arch) Then came another too years a silence. But

 a graph Confident scholars intringed by the silence. But

 Ricci hows,
 one of their number, Lee Seung-hun, with the annual embassy
 to reking for more information. Every year the embassy arch which had

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 ound its may past this old Chinese embassy arch which had

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 with the Manchu dynasty. The silence trade connections

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 (North Church, Feking)
 - (North Church, Feking)

 Lee Seung-hun sought out the priests in the old North Church in Peking (not this building but the same site). It was the church of the grench Jesuits, but the Jesuit order had been dissolved by the rope ten years before. Some of the old Jesuits were still there, and the ex-grench-Jesuit, Fr. Jean-Joseph de Gram ont not only gave the Horeau the books on mathematics and philosophy he wanted, but talked to him so earnestly about the faith that he asked for baptism, and after further instruction was baptized by the mathematician-priest with the Christian name, Peter (Pierre), early in 1784. (Chukk Kua, In)
 - Peter Lee returned full of zeal to form a church in Horea but he had had only a few weeks of instruction. Not knowing quite how to proceed, the simply chose their own bishops and priests and began to haptize converts. This haptismal certificate for Thoughts-Jong is dated 1790. They know they should worship every 7 days, but not knowing want day was Sunday, they simply chose the lst, 7th, 15th etc. of the luner calendar.) (Suonejun Ruseum)

Asian Christian Beginnings He notioned to help from a kin grown me of the same (Chong Yak-Jong, portrait). This is a portrait of that early convert, Chong Yak-Jong, who came from a famous Confucian family. In fact, his older brother, Chong Yak-Yong, better known as Ta-San, is renowned as one of the four or five most respected scholars in Korean history, leader of the Sil-hak (or Practical Learning) school of thought, which advocated economic and governmental reform and less philosophical speculation. (Soongjun Christian Museum) > 55. (Tojang). After the baptism of the younger brother, Chong Yak-Jong, he changed his personal seal (tojang) to bear witness to his new faith. The seal carries a figure, bearing a cross, as can be seen in one of the books from his library, the Confucian Class, the I-Ching (Book of Changes). The more famous older brother was also greatly influenced by the writings of the Jesuit missionaries, but was probably hever baptized. -> 56. (Fr. Chou's Martyrdom). When word reached Peking about the unorthodox practices of the little group of Korean Catholics, -they had even begun to choose their own priests -- the bishop sent a missionary to instruct them. Father James Chou, who crossed the border in 1794 to become the first missionary to Korea was not a Westerner. He was Chinese (Chou Wen-Mou in his own language; Chu Moon-Mo in Korea). Six short years later he was dead. This is an artist's conception of his martyrdom in 1801. Executed about the same time was the young Chong Yak-Jong, from the family of Confucian scholars. (Cath. Korea, p. 80) -> 57. (Korean Chief). The hundred years from 1784 to 1884 have been called "the Catholic century in Korea", but a few Protestants did manage to enter the forbidden land. In 1816 two British ships charting the west coast south of Taech'on Beach met this Korean chief (sketched here by an artist in England from the oral description of one of the officers). The ship's captain (Maxwell of the Alceste) presented him with a Bible, presumably in English. It may have been the first complete Pible ever brought to Korea. (J. M'leod, Voyage of HMS Alceste, 44,50 -> 58. (Gutzlaff). 16 years later another British ship brought the first Western missionary to touch Korean soil (excluding de Cespedes as a chaplain). He was a Protestant, the eccentric but indefatigable Carl Friederich Augustus Gutzlaff. Here he looks more like a Malay pirate than the German he was, because wherever he went he wore native dress, and here he was in the South Asian Seas.

57. (Eangkok hore)

Trained by the Moravians, and sent to what is now Indonesia and Theiland by the Netherlands Missionary fociety)-this is his home in Naurkok-- Jutzleff was restless and the distribution, moved; on to China, where he became a friend of Robert Morrison, first Trotestant missionary to the land.

Thiss. Still restless, in 1832 he boarded the Lord Amberst estimated on a trade mission to closed Horea. Morrison sent a stock of Chinese Coriptures to give to any Roreans he might neet. (Gutzlaff, Three Voyages.., frontispiece)

-> \$0. (Title-page)

Gutrlaff's took, Journal of Three Voyages..

is the earliest record of Frotestant missionary work in Korea.

Chapter 6 is on Korea. He hoisted a large flag on the ship with the Chinese characters "helision of Jesus Christ", hoping to some of the persecuted Catholics in Korea, but found no traces of them. Dallet's History (I, p. 375) says that some Catholics at least found him, attracted by the flag, but were frightened by his words of greeting, which they could not understand, and fled. understand, and fled.

-> 57. (Nonsan-do)

Gutzlaff established one strong missionary tradition which is still faithfully followed here. He spent the latter half of July and the first half of August, 1832, on the beaches of the Yellow Seal His longest stop was at Wonsan-do, the island just off Taech on Beach, where he put the Lord's Frayer into Korean, distributed Bibles, and with characteristic Protestant practicality taught the islanders how to plant potatoes. (Cheju-do, he said as he left Horea, would make an ideal mission station, and would be no more dangerous for missionaries than Let Tealand.]

60. (Horea-Manchu Torder)

There were still no Western Catholic rissionaries in Horea. The French Revolution, the Wapoleonic Mars and the dissolution of the Jesuits, all contributed to a recession in Chuki missions. The last they came in the 1830s, the not by sea but across this morthern border between Thina and Korea. In July, 1832, the same month that Gutzlaff was distributing Pibles along the Morean coast, Mgr. Bartheleny Bruguiere of the Paris Missionary Society learned in Singapore that he had theen appointed vicar-spostolic to Horea. He never reached his field. On the long, dangerous overland journey he died, Oct. 1835, on the chargolian side of the Parrier of Stakes in State. This map was fund harbed the beginning a the wide hiffer 3me- the humanic land-between Chine. Horea. This map was fund in 1744.

(Pierre Maubant)

The holy was dead, A young French priest, Pierre-Prilitert

Faubant, who was scheduled to meet the schop at the border resolved not to turn back of the tirogis desth. At midnight on Jan. 12, 1836 he slipped tirough the Barrier of Stakes with 5 Korean Catholics, crossed the Mancharian plains and approached the Korean border at Buiju, and in ing Isliniture (CD. Kree, p 149)

166.

> 70.

Eut Horea was still forbidden to foreigners, and the country was plastered with warnings against Christians. This 1807 edict threatens punishment of "suspicious people, Christians and those without travel permits." Haubant was all three. How could be pass the border guards? (Loongjun)

Grossing the Yalu on the ice in the darkness of the night, he slipped through the Euiju city wall by way of this small sever drainage opening. He was thus the first Western priest to enter Horea as a missionary to Koreans. (Epist. A. Lin, p. E7)

The still every step of the long road to seem to the traveled at peril to his life. To avoid detection as a foreigner he wore the clothes of a Horean mourner. The way had an interest and face made also hide a foreign to hide the ravages of writer. With the first had foreigner from the mose of a Horean dog, and the smell of a foreigner from the mose of a Horean dog, and the smell of a foreigner most betrayed by the med barking of a village cur.

The next year two more brench priests reached Hores, One of them Bishop, Laurent Imbert, priests here, and Catholic organization was complete for a new advance. Is a 1838 there were reported to be as many as 9,000 Jatholics in Lores. (Him & Chung, Cath. Horea, p.149)

(Ent within a year) the greatest persecution pet broke out, the persecution of 1839, and through the Little West Gate rolled the wagons of the condemned. Granisals were purished out in Sosouth, show here, which used to stand near the entrance to Full pipel works. In the section. (Torture). Canada that little West Gate promote were broken in the execution. (Execution of 1839)

Ep. Imbert 1-i felt that the government's major target was the lorgin priests, and thinking that if he government's major hards was the lorgin priests, and thinking that if he government's major target was the lorging that if he government's major target was the lorging that the lorging that the lorging target was target to do the same. They was target and beheaded on Sept. 21, 1839—the first Western martyrs in Lorea.

Andre Him) 1843

Dut the future of the church in Horea did not depend on the survival of foreign priests. One of the Horeaus killed which in the persecution of 1839 had sent his son the verte called to Hacao to study for the priesthood. That son, Him Tae-kon (Andre Him), returned to Horea in 1843, slipping past the guards at Euiju hidden in a herd of cattle. He was ordained a priest in Shanghai two years later, which is a site of the priest to Horea was sometimes to the Persecution of 1846. It took eight strokes to cut off his head. (Painting by Lous Chang, Le Satholicisme en Coree, p. 8)

71.

72.

(Thomas portrout)

The came The greatest persecution of all was the lead, in the Kind it was this man, the Trince Regent, or Tarwon-gui, who was responsible. By father, who came to Foreau while he was still living, who was cold ray eyes.

Fis hobby, when he wasn't killing Christians, was painting Korean orchids. This is one of his paintings. It was 'is is anti-foreign-ism that turned him against the Christians. A Russian warship had appeared at Monsan early in 1866 Fluntly demanding that Horea be opened to foreign trade. The Taevon-mun wanted to keep Morea closed. (

Among his advisers were some who leaned toward the Catholic faith. More French priests had come secretly into the country, including this bishop, Bishop well-dip the both Benney Benney Benney The still and his disquised as a surrors.

Thinking to do them a favor, the pro-Catholic palace officials suggested that the Taewon-gun ask the French holy Benney risking risk to suggest to the government that it bring diplomatic pressure against Russian intrusion into Korea. (F. Trochu, 2-F Berneux (Anti-foreign edict)

The Rement seemed to agree, but when the Russian ship unexpectedly and voluntarily withdrew, he turned savagely against the French whose illegal presence was thus uncovered. This is one of his gati-foreign, anti-Christian broadsides. "Destroy the Vestern Barbarians", it begins. "A Varning".

(Martyrs)

Nine of these Irench priests died in the
Great Persecution of 1866. No one knows how many Horean

Great Persecution of 1866. No one knows how vary Forean
Catholics were filled, perhaps as many as 2000. (Le Cathol... p. 109)
(Be Mutel). The Tosymagon thought he had annihilated the Cholics. But when he died in 1895 the faith had crept with his own home this mate, themees there had become a Ym. This man 3p. Mutel Twice Cupt with the persecutors pelace-once to (Thomas Letter, 1866) beptize her, and once to give her communian. The pen they became the form of Mulico.

his faith in this letter to his home Board. "Isve made contact with the "annual Corean embassy", he wrote, and " Interior to the land."

A LANGE OF THE STATE OF THE STA

It was not a good year to the Gen. Therean, but Thomas sailed anyway on an American schooner, the Gen. Therman, loaded with cotton, glass and tin-plate for the forbidden markets of the Taewon-min's Horea.

80 77.

1 > 811 32.

(Pyengyang, screen)

48 kilometers inland, farther than such ships could usually navigate, it approached the old northern capital, Pyongyang, shown here on a 200 year old screen. A police boat came down stream from the Taitong-mun (the Great East Gate, at the right) to investigate and warn off the intruder. These waters.

The Horean officials were invited on board, he will will and the foolishly held as hostages while the American ship demanded to see the governor. While have foolished and the ship stuck on these mud-flats just below the city.

(Thomas's death)

Angered, the governor ordered wooden boats piled with blazing pine-brush floated down against the help-less schooner. It are caught fire; The crew leaped overboard and were cut down by the soldiers and the most widely accepted account of his martyrdom: that One of the gendarmes hesitated as he was about to slay him, and Thomas, not trying to escape simply offered him a Rible and asked him to real it, then quietly waited for the fatal blow.

The chains of the General Sherman were triumphantly hung in the great East Gate of Pyengyang, and the Regard was product that no mere foreigners sculd invade Horez with impunity.

(Taitong-mun, photo)

Less than 25 years later when my father
first entered Pyongyang, those claims were still there,
[and the gate looked like this.] Nore important, he found but
some of the Scripture portions Thomas had brought were
still thept in see Korean homes.

So Sang-Yun) which has been a closed of the death of Thomas, began less than ten years after the death of Thomas, Frotestants waske their first Torgan converts—but across the border in Kanchuria. The man then a ginseng peddier, crossed the Yalu for trade in Newchiang.—He fell sick and was cared for by Scottish missionaries. Impressed and converted, he was baptized the first of the converted the trade, he was baptized to the first of the first of the first of the first of the baptized was the man at the left, but Hong-Jonn who become a Chusten in 1876.

The picture was taken in the 1890s when all three first were working with my father.

38.

(John 3088) So Say Yun was baptized by this Scotlish Prestitionar, John Ross Who decided, Since he could not get into Koea, to put the Pible into the Horean language, with the Horean Christiens and the Markette Thus began a work of partnership in mission between Morean Christians and foreign missipuscies that has been a mark of the Horean church ever since. (Ross. Mission Methods in Manchuria, p. 192)

> (Ross V.I.) They finished the Gospel of Luke in 1882, and this Horean New Testerent in 1887. Shortly after the finished was doe, fire the early spring of 1883 to Cang-Yun volunteered to take Fith portions and cros the Talu to evangelize his homeland. Customs officials found the forbidden Scriptures history the border and threw him into prison, but by great so heppens smelmus m kn his jailers threed out to be distant relatives and he was a released

> > (3)

85. (So Kyung-Cho) 1 Soun He hurried to see his home town on the lest Coast distribution Coriptures there and in Leou. Trimmy with his yanga broken (hee with family), builting up a community of Christians a whole year before any Protestant Porsion missionary was able to settle in Hores. The second of th property the the will are of the time to be to with Weir Catholic brothren w century earlier, Korean Protestants have always been one jump sheed of the missionary. 85 S [8] = 2 = 1 1

> The first resident I rotestant missionary to Romes was a balding, red-headed, six-footer--a medical Missionery, Dr. H. G. Allen, who transferred from China to try to open up Horea to Protestant missions where Gutzlaff and thomas had failed. He land ...

(Cherralian) He landed sea-sich and weary at Chemulpo (now Ir-chon) on teptember 20, 1994, and was not greatly impressed by his first observations: ["a motley place of slab shanties, \mud-huts, shacks and fresh earth," he mote. \ "A Chinaman cailed Harry," he said, "had started a 'hotel' - a little one-story that ched house consisting of a bar and lilliard room separated by a sheet, and on could'slept on the billiard table" (Letter, Cut. 1; Contennial rapers, p. 4)

(Allen letter, Jul. 1, 1764) (tells a methy 7 head prest still dressed as manners. 4)
Lis first letter from Horea, out. 1, 1884, complains (tolls of meeting 7 hench priests still dressed as manners. And like any new of the exchange rate fluctuations. In just a few months copper cash had plummeted from 500 to a Mexican dollar (50%) to 1200. Resident of The ach price to end as his - अर्थ के का कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य का कार्य क

× \$9.

9ta

(Second Wall)

Second in 1881: was still circled by the great stone city wall, 9,975 paces ground. Slow moving, white-robed Horeans stared curiously at the hawk-nosed, black-suited foreigner. (V. Hough, The Bernadou, Allen à Jouy Collection in the U.S. Mational Museum, 1893).

(South Geta)

as Allen came up from Mapo, past the rise where the French Embassy now stands, perhaps he caught this glimese of Louth Gate looming above the walls across the valley where the AA now runs into the Station.

30. (Seal thofs) Change han I have

Seen from above, he said, Seoul "looks like a collection of hay stacks that have 'wintered out', dotted with the tile roofs of the gentry. It is a population of sout 122,000.

(L. Underwood, 15 Yrs. Among Tooknots, p. 3) 3 & Seoul from Names. Man have from Names. Jeni thin hada population of about 122,000.

(Jen. Lucius Foote)

The American jovernment's representative in the capital was the newly arrived first U.S. Minister to Morea, Gen. Lucius Foote. His title of 'General' came from Civil War service somewhat remote from the field of battle. He had defended California as aide to the governor but he did good service in Morea. (M. Lawrence, A Diplomat's Helphate, p. 26)

So. (Foreign Office)

The American diplomat had come in troubled times politically, to Financial this peaceful scene of the Morean Poreign Office officials in 1683 pives little but a 1881 but indication of the undersurrents of unrest that the Sect Toose in the land. (3. Lovell, Choson, b. 116)

A was kness but treat, with a Western power.

The green, in the palace toyond Evanchua-mun (here), had been almost murdered by a mob. Fleeing to the country, she had only recently returned after order was restored by the Chinese Commissioner, Yuan Shih-Hai, with 3000 Chinese troops. The Taewon-gun had been banished to China for his part in the plot. The Foreign Office was in the huilding to the right; the Mar Office is marked by the flag on the left.

(Hing & Queen of Horea!)

As Fast and Vest now met openly for the first time in Korea mutual misconceptions abounded. "Vesterners eat babies" have him an 1885 book on Horea by a man who should have known better, N. E. Griffis of Japan (Griffis, Corea Without & Vithin, p. 211).

Shows how little the West known of Free.

> 1 - 96. (Ha. Hojons, 1884)

This is what King Kojong really looked

"I have in 1884, the year of Allen's arrival. He had already
leen on the throne for 20 years, since he was 12, He was
the last real hing of Korea. (Lowell, Choson, frontispiece)

(Queen Min, newspaper?)

No one knows what Jume Him really looked like, although this picture found in Paris last year has been called a photograph of her.

(Queen Min?)

But I have what looks like the same photograph in my collection identified simply as a "relace lady" by missionaries who had seen Queen Min. The story is that she had a superstitious fear of photographs, thinking the black hox (the carera) would capture her spirit in the picture.

(Mrs. Foote)

Then Mrs. Foote arrived with Gen. Foote, the first Western woman ever to set foot in Seoul, the paeer was overcome with curiosity and sent her sedan chair to the American Legation to bring the foreign woman to the palace. Here is Mrs. Foote getting into the queen's chair. (Laurence, Diplomat's Helpmate, frontispiece).

100. (Embassy household)

The Foote's used their own funds (later repaid) to buy a spacious old home of a relative of Queen lin for t'e U.S. Winister's residence. This picture, taken in 1834, shows a corner of the building (which has just been completely rebuilt) with the Embassy household standing beside it. The absence of a Western doctor in Korea was all takes leading. The made Mrs. Boote nervous. So when Dr. Allen unexpectedly appeared that fall, Gen. Foote was delighted and asked him to be physician to the legation. Missionaries, however, were forlidden to be diplomatically evaded the issue with the answer, "He is physician to the Legation." (Itid, front.)

161. (Him Ok-Hiun)

102.

Thout two months after Allen's arrival all hell broke loose at the palace. Him Ok-Hiun, the young reformer and his group of political progressives invited their rejor opponents of the dominant conservative faction to a banquet celebrating the new Horean postal service. (Longford, Story of Horea, p. 328)

(Min Yong-Ik) King grade And was thin Yong-Ik, coming the Queen, leading the constitue.

At a signal, hired assassins broke through the doors and attacked the conservatives. Regarded with Yong the Tong Ik, again of the land, and nost parameter for the land, was slashed about the head and body and fell into Cen. Foote's arms.

(Sedan chairs)

Gen. Foote sent one of the sedan chairs which was waiting outside the palace wall racing across town to the Lessian to bring the Doctor, Allen. A arrived to find native oractitioners about to pour boiling pitch into the Frince's wounds. He raved them away, hesitated a moment -- of in the wan was dying, and once he touched him he would be held responsible -- but he was a doctor and a Christian and he had no choice and he began desperately to try to stop the bleeding. For three months the Prince hovered between life and death...

104. (Map, Hospital site)

Then the fever broke, and a grateful royal family asked what reward they could give, i.e. "Let me open a hospital," he said. In April 1885 on the spot marked on this old city map with an asterial in int, he opened his lospital. The king had given him the blood-spattered home of Hong Yong-Si't, one of the plotting reformers who was quickly besten to death then the backupt half countailed. quickly beaten to death then the banquet-hall coup failed. It was the first legally permitted Christian institution ever to open its doors in the Hermit Kingdom.

7.11 125. (ralace girls)

The royal favor was not always an unmixed tlessing. Not long efter the opening the Hing regully sent over a gift to Allen-s tevy of dancing girls from the palace. "I've can't send them back", said firs. Filen to the enterrassed missionary. "That will I do with ther?" "Use them as nurses," said his practical wife. Thich may have been what the Hing Interded in the first place, for one class of palace kisaeng had traditionally been trained in oriental medical health care.

(Underwood)

In the same month that the Hospital opened,

Underwoods and appenzellers as about Thomas the martyr. Lambing question in to to be, Which one stepped ashore first? The was shead: Methodists or Presbyterians one answer is that, Luraing with Zeal, they both leaped overloard and swam ashore arm in Jrm. At a second swam ashore arm in Jrm. is that, being perfect gentlemen, they allowed the lady, irs. Appenzeller off the boat first. But Hores was no place for a Western lady without diplomatic protection in 1885. The Appendellers were ordered back to Japan, and Underwood went up to Reoul alone.

SA. Mipe > (112 a) - left treaty ports 1125 Pyengray - E vas Stred

Vi L. Jry. a titular general. Sunt to region for soming Queen's exp. Corrected there by a gregorise poster.

189. (May-Jhunguong)

The first Protestant Dissionaries settled redind the Dulsoo palace along Impation Street which ran from West Gate (no longer standing) past what is now Ewho Girls' I.E. and on toward City Hall Plaza, Dr. Heron, who care in 1805 used this map as his street guide, and marked in the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, because in the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, because in the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, because the series of the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, because the series of the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, because the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, but the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, but the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions, but the Methodist and Presbyterian Dissions.

Then the appearellers were finally able to enter Horea some months later, they built this Morean style hore. I fon't know how much cost, but when my father several years later built one like it in Pyongyang it took 20 cartloads of cash to pay for it.

If the less than written of the missionary contribution to the modernizing of Horea, and it was indeed a revolution they started. An economic revolution: the first Protestant, Ir. Allen not only opened modern medical work, he brought in Horea's first street-cars, her first waterworks, her first city lighting, and her first modern mine.

The king himself recognized the importance of the medical revolution and sent this beautiful palece occeen to Dr. Heron, his personal physician.

Then Ers. Underwood, a redical doctor first began to treat queen Him she was forbidden to touch the royal body. "They felt her pulse by using a cord, one end of which was fastened about her wrist and the other, carried into the next room, was held in the doctor's fingers. [The royal tengue was protruded through a split in a screen for observation."] But now, in 1887, the missionaries would the hoyal Hospital to this splendid new building near the entrance to Ulabi-ro.

They also brought in an educational revolution.

Tomen in Confucian Korea were left veiled and neglected at the side of the road.

The strong-minded Mrs. Scranton, founder of Ehma, was not about to let this go unchallenged. The ran into a stone wall of opposition. Then she can old scholar that she was starting a school for girls, and asked him to send his daughter, he sported, "Can coms read?"

Korean Yn Beginvings - 19 -

Ewha Hahtsag

HS.

126.

12 121.

112

Eut the Christians started schools for girls anyway. This is Chungsin Cirl, School in 1891.

Ind Mrs. Scranton's Ewha, starting with the only pupil she could get in 1886—the concubine of a palace official who hoped that if she learned Euglish she might rise to be an interpreter for Queen Min—that school today is the largest Momen's University in the world.

(Pilorim's Progress)

I could mention other revolutions: the literary revolution, for example, as missionaries helped to rescue the wanderful Horean phonetic (hankul) from the contempt heaped on it by solol rs because it was too easy. They also encouraged artists to remain Horean, and not copy Vestern illustrations in Christian classics like Pilgrim's Progress.

There were times, even, when they influenced political movements. Then my father came in 1890 he was put in charge of this little school. One of his teachers was an Change to, identified as the man at upper right. Stimulated by the new ideals he learned the freedom, and human rights, later, when the Japanese crushed his country he became one of the heroes of the Korean independence movement.

(Darly Christians)

Now you don't have to agree with me, but

will you permit me to say that I think an even wore important

revolution was quietly taking place there. This is a group

of early Christians in Leoul, just about all the Protestanty was

there were in Seoul at the time. (I think they are standing

in front of the Undersond fore, with Holly in the back)

On July 11, 1006, Mr. Underwood baptized this can, Foh Tosa, the first Korean ever to receive Protestant baptism, in Korea. He was Dr. Allen's language teacher, and had stolen when's Chinese Fille to read. A Presbyterian baptized him, but he became a Methodist. Allen twitted the Methodists: "He became enough of a Christian to allow him to enter the Lethodist church and retain the goods, but not enough for him to get into the Presbyterian church and give it back." No, the conversion was real. Underwood varned him, "You are risking your life, being taptized." "I know," he said, and became a Christian.

(Noffett, Morean clothes)

This was the inner revolution that now began to spread and grow. My father felt restless confined under the artificial protection of a treaty port like Seoul. He pushed off into the still restricted interior to begin work in North Korea. And this is precisely where the church began to grow the fastest. It is a gain was

122. (Fermick)

In the interior the missionaries often chase to wear Morean clothes, like Tenwick the Paptist. It attracted less unfavorable attention.

129. (311en)

Lone praduated into one splendid uniforms. In 1990 Allen, the pioneer, left the mission to join the diplomatic service, remaining, however, a great friend of this missionaries. He became U.S. Minister to Morea, the tallest in this line of foreign diplomats in the line of foreign diplomats in the line of the parties of filen, Things Horean, p.223)

124. (Joria)

Fome roved in the other direction. By. Corfe had been chaptain to two princes of the blood in the Loyal Lavy. One of ther became King of England. But have inthe service of a higher king he came to Horea and noved into humbler quarters. This is is home in Chemulpo as he opened the Anglican mission in Horea in 1890.

(Min. McHenzie). The wee found to dry the way.

Some moved still hisher. Villiam McHenzie
of Canada spent only a year and a Vall in Morea and died.
(Dec. 1999-June, 1995). The might say his story is the
story of a failure. When he told his fiancee he was going
to Morea, she broke the engagement. (E.McCally, A Corn of Theat, fr.

He came supway, and went out alone, for into the country to live in this house in a little village by the sec. It was Sorai, the oldest Protestant aroup in the country. By Pather helped him set settled. (Ibid, p. 102)

127. (Earsi church)

They built a church there, the first is Horean church there, the first is Horean church money.] They asked Mollenzie to help them make a flag, and he designed the one you see, with a cross. That's why today every instead church the res a cross. (Thid The Let)

lan. (To farily)

This was his farily. Some thought lekenzie had gone had, living like a Horaan. And perhaps they were right, partly. The isolation, the heat, the disease all about his proved too ruch, and one day, delirious with disease and out of his head with a high fever, he out a gun to his head and shot timself. A failure. To such that I've said tonicht sounds like failure. The Pestorians who left no mark. The Catholic martyrs. Protestants who came and left, or died like Thomasif and Lackenzie.

129. (Grave)

But when McKenzie's fellow missionaries came to claim the body the villagers refused to let them take it. He belonged to them now, they said. And they buried him where he belonged in their village, their Christian village. For years—I remember it myself as a boy—those simple people saw to it that his grave was kept spotless. Failure. No, that's just the beginning. It's the way the church has always begun, if it is going to succeed. But the success is another story.

China

hes in the world are in ther is older than most n that Christianity in recent, alien import at we call the West.

nd over again it has ssed. Once we thought roo Polo who found, sia, Christians at the ke Christianity in C years old.

orkmen excavating a hed a great block of cription and a curious

Beginnings of Christianity in China

- 1. (Carolers). Two of the fastest growing churches in the world are in northeast Asia, One is very young, Korea. The other is older than most people realize, China. It is too often forgotten that Christianity in the Far East is not, as is sometimes supposed, a recent, alien import from Europe and America. It did not come from what we call the West.
- 2. (Marco Polo). It came from Asia, and over and over again it has proved to be older than even the experts have guessed. Once we thought it could be traced back with certainty only to Marco Polo who found, beyond the great stone cliff Euddhas of Central Asia, Christians at the court of Khublai Khan, in 1300 AD. That would make Christianity in China proper, as distinct from Mongolia, about 700 years old.
- 3. (Nestorian Monument). Then one day in 1623 workmen excavating a building site near Sian in northern China, unearthed a great block of black granite, exquisitely carved with a long inscription and a curious design near the top, the famous Nestorian Monument. (Budge, The Monks of Kublai Khan., p. 33)
- 4. (Map, Ch'ang-an). Siar (in the lower left hand corner of this map) was the capital of all China in the days when the T'ang dynasty (618-907 AD) was the greatest power center in the world. It is located near the great bend of the Yellow River.
- 5. (Cross and Lotus). On the polished surface of the monument, near the top, as you can see in this rubbing, was etched a cross rising out of a lotus. a significant co-mingling of eastern and western religious symbols. Could the cross have been in China 600 years before Marco Polo?
- 6. (Large characters). That is precisely what the monument astonishingly recorded: the coming of Christianity to Chira in the year 635 AD. The large characters read: A Monument commemorating the Propagation of the Ta-ch'in Luminous Religion in the Middle Kingdom (ta-ch'in ching-jyan liao-tung jung-guo bei). Ta-ch'in is Syria. Why Syria?
- 7. (Map #1, Edessa) Because Eastern Syria was the home of the ancient Church of the East which we westerners usually call Nestorian. Its major city was Edessa, the earliest center of Christianity outside the Roman Emperor (with the possible exception of India). It was a major caravan stop on the Old Silk Road that crossed Asia for 5000 miles from Antioch to China.
- 8. (Map #2, Stone Tower). The Silk Pead stretched from Antioch through Edessa and Persia to Eactria (now northern Afghanistan) and on across to the Chinese side of the Pamir mountairs where, at what was called the "Stone Tower", caravans from Rome exchanged their dusty loads of gold, jewels and glass for shimmering silk from fabled China.
- 9. (Palm Surday). Beyond the Stone Tower, on the northern rim of the deadly Taklamakan desert where China today is experimenting with its

first atom bomb, archaeologists uncovered this unexpected painting. It portrays 9th century nomads from the Great Steppes gathering for a Palm Sunday service in the middle of Central Asia? Note the palm branches in their hands. A thousand years ago, then, there were already churches scattered along the Old Silk Road in the heart of Asia.

- 10. (Map #3, Ch'ang-an). From that desert outpost at Turfan, near the top of the world, the Silk Road wound down to the largest city in the world, Ch'ang-ar, capital of the Chinese Empire at its height in the golden age of the T'ang dynasty.
- 11. ("Alopen"). A long inscription on the monument told of the coming of Alopen, a Persian missionary of the Nestorians, and how he reached Ch'ang-an probably with a caravan from Baghdad across the roof of the world along that Old Silk Road. His name, the last part of it, (-lo-pen) is at upper right.
- 12. (Chosroes). Why a Persian? Why not a Syrian? Because by the 7th century when Alopen reached China, the Nestorians had been driven out of Roman Syria by the Orthodox Catholics of Constantinople and had found refuge in Persia. ruled by the great Sassanian emperors like Chosroes I pictured here in gold-encrusted solid silver. One of this emperor's wives was a Nestorian Christian. (Freer Gallery)
- 13. (Trai-tsung). So from Persia to China, from one great empire to another, came the missionary, and was received with surprising warmth by this man, Trai-tsung, second and most powerful emperor of the Trang dynasty, one of the greatest rulers China has ever had. It was an unanticipate providence. His father had turned against foreign religions. Buddhism he rejected as western; only Confucianism, and perhaps Taoism, were truly Chinese. But only a few years before Alopen's arrival, the son, EmperorTrai-tsung, had adopted an attitude of enlightened toleration of all religions. (Taiwan Palace Museum)
- 14. (Syriac). He was especially pleased to find that the new religion, Christianity, was a religion with written books, and told Alopen and the missionaries who joined him from Persia, (their names are listed on the monument, on the side, in Syriac script), to begin translating their sacred books into Chinese. Overnight, with the discovery of this monument, the accepted history of Christianity in China was rolled back from 700 years ago (Marco Polo) to 1300 years ago.
- 15. (Voltaire). Well not quite overnight. Back in Europe, Voltaire (shown here acrobatically dressing and dictating to a secretary at the same time)—Voltaire and his anti-ecclesiastical rationalist colleagues of the Erlightenment greeted the suggestion that Christianity might not be a recent European import into Asia with enormous skepticism. The monument, he said, was a Jesuit forgery, a pious fraud, to give a inappropriate foreign faith instant respectability in a culture that vererated age. (Devries, Atlas of World History, p. 128)
- 16. (Messiah Sutra). But time has proved the monument's authenticity. Once historians knew what to look for, all kinds of documents and references in Chinese archives were found referring to Nestorian

Christianity in ancient times. One was this Nestorian Messiah Sutra found in the Tunhuang caves on the Silk Road not far from the site where the painting was discovered. It dates back, the Japanese scholar Saeki thinks, to as early as 638 AD, in which case it might well have been one of the Christian writings translated and writter by Alopen in the Emperor's library. (Saeki, 1951 ed., p. 124, 147 ff.)

- 17. (Kuo Tzu-i). As the new faith spread in China it attracted powerful friends, the Monument states, like Duke Kuo Tzu-i, shown here receiving a delegation of Uighurs, a powerful Central Asian tribe which had a large proportion of Christians at that time. This able general had rescued the empire from civil war and had repelled a dangerous invasion from Tibet. Though never a Christian himself, he is a symbol of the military protection that the early T'ang dynasty church enjoyed.
- 18. (Map. Xn. sites). The Nestorian church spread through many of China's 72 provinces, as this map of authenticated Nestorian sites shows, and may even have touched Korea, though there is still no proof of Nestorians in that country. We do know there was constant intercourse between the Korean court at Kyongju and the court of the Tiang emperors at Chiang-an where the Persian missionaries settled. But the nearest Mestorian site on this map is at Anshan, north of the Yalu River, in Manchuria. (Saeki, p. 356)
- 19. (Tile crosses). There at Anshan in 1927 Japanese excavators found an ancient tomb holding the remains of seven bodies. Tile crosses were placed at the head of each. Saeki is convinced that this was the tomb of a powerful Nestorian Christian family from Liaoyang. Sung dynasty coins in the tomb bore the dates 998 and 1006 AD. But was Anshan at that time Korean or Manchurian (Khitan)? (Saeki, p. 440)
- 20. (Nap, border). This map indicates that in the 7th century it had indeed been Korean. Anshan is near Liaoyang. But the tomb is dated by the coins as late 10th century, and Anshan was then Khitan, not Korean. The most we can say as far as a Korean connection with Christianity at that early date is that in what had recently been Korean territory, at Anshan, there were Christians living and dying 1000 years ago holding to the ancient eastern faith of the old Persian missionaries. (Nap in Fitzgerald, Son of Heaven, p. 192.
- 21. (Nestorian cross). The most common evidence of their once pervasive presence across Asia are the bronze Nestorian crosses which turn up from time to time in graves and excavations throughout the Asiatic northlands. One or two have been found in Korea, but with no way of determining their date or provenance. I might add that the swastika does not belong exclusively to Buddhists or Nazis. It is the ancient Greek cross (Gammedion) used by early Christians as a symbol of Christ the cornerstone of the Church.
- 22. (Jenghiz Khan). When the great T'ang dynasty, under which the church had spread in China for 200 or more years, fell in 907 AD, Nestorian Christianity was utterly wiped out in the empire. But it came back, as it usually does, though not for another 300 years. It came back, strangely enough under this man, who is not usually considered a

missionary agent of the Cross. He was Genghiz Khan. Perhaps we can call him a Far Eastern Cyrus. For it was through his marriage and military alliances with the Keraits, another east Central Asian tribe, who had begun to turn Christian in large numbers as a result of Nestorian missions, that the faith reentered China. In fact, there came to be so many Christians at the Mongol court that reports filtered back to Europe that Jenghiz was none other than the legendary Prester John, Christian king of Asia, coming to join the crusades and rescue Jerusalem from Islam.

- 23. (Mongol cavalry). But when his Mongol horsemen broke across the Volga and began to butcher Christian Pussian princes, that bubble of hope burst very quickly. "They're not Chrisians.." muttered Roger Bacon, in England, "they are the soldiers of anti-Christ". And the more pious prepared for the end of the world. (Cameron & Brake, Peking, p. 105)
- 24. (Mongol Princess). Genghiz married his fourth son, Tuli, to a Kerait princess, a Nestorian Christian. Princess Sorhaktani (Sorocan, or Syurkuk-teni) may have locked much like this unnamed princess in an old picture in the Taiwan Palace Museum. The boot-shaped hat is typical of Mongol female royalty. Princess Sorocan, the Christian, became a power in the line of Mongol succession to the throne, and mothered three royal sons.
- 25. (Khublai Khan). One, Mangu, became Khan-of-Khans, ruler of the Mongolian homeland; another, Hulagu, became emperor of Persia, and the third son, most famous of all, became emperor of China. His name is Khublai Khan. In this ancient painting he is seated on the black horse, dressed in white ermine. Though no Christian himself, perhaps because of his Christian mother he was remarkably open to Christians and actively sought relationships with Christian Europe.
- 26. (Map, Nestorian expansion). His reign as emperor of the Mongol dynasty in China (1260-1294) was the late-flowing age of greatest Nestorian expansion in Asia, marked in red on this map of the continent. Khublai Khan sent two Nestorian monks, both Mongols, as his envoys to the West. One became the only Mongol ever to be Nestoria Patriarch in Raghdad of all Asia. It may be no coincidence that he took the name Yabh-allaha III (1280-1317), for Yabh-allaha is thought to have been the Syriac name of that first Nestorian missionary to China, Alopen.

But Khublai Khan died. The Persian Mongol emperors turned Muslim. Yahballaha III was humiliated, tortured and died. And by the end of the century, the 14th century, Tamerlane the Terrible captured Baghdad and slaughtered Christians from the Euprhates to the Pacific. That early Christianity in Asia never recovered. And there the story of that early church in Asia really ends.

Or does it? When I visited India two weeks ago, on one of the days of the Great Convention a Nestorian bishop sat with Syrian Orthdox bishops on the platform with me. He is an alumnus of Princeton Seminary. And there is still a Nestorian patriarch ruling the Church of the East. Two in fact, which is something of an embarrassment. One in Baghdad again, and the other, oddly enough in Chicago.

27. (Nestorian Monument, 1986). And even in communist China the ancient stone still stands, though in the government museum of historic inscriptions it has been placed where it is almost impossible to get a good picture of it. It stands as a reminder that in one mysterious way or another, not as we expect it but only in God's good time, however stormy be the wirds that beat against His church, so often it turns out to be true, "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." Who would have believed forty years ago that Christianity would be the fastest growing religion in China today.

JAM + EILEEN MOFFETT.

Slide lecture · Beginnings of Christmety
in Korea - IN KOREAN to.

Binder Note

Beginninge og Christianity in Karea

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一级 教生处意

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48 Taken prisoner 对处处 州外 从老外是之 2元 对他们 7年已0 01212 = 安全四月 22014 7年201 可加到地 对意义卫电音等地 发电量 空间 多族是以外。 ななりの子の 1644 12 2040 Hideyesi 起文外 空星外间间 空花 加州至于 宁安 过对 如为为是别 多路 智慧的 如此 जिला. 12/3/19 0/20 देन हैं जा अमें इसे क्रिकेट AND OF THE BUL Nagasaki on I'M THOUGH (Ledyard; P. 19) 49 823 21 4373 (Korean Court) 2213 363 0142 712 gr 31329 冰门社会 岩川是动城之外、 州也见至在 科智学 训练之外对于好人。 是是 里到对对对 元是的一个分子可以 之时 工艺包 到时 至了了可好出 外地 龙山山、 이兰音的 外花是 干型型 470H 1666 (2) 1668 (2) 50632 344. (Ibial, p. 53)

50 783 24 (Mathematics book) ○是日本村建幸 定班 100 过之时 教第72001 实现于44. 建杂年 等杂种 对考号 客型水 网络对象 对别是 一个对对是是一个 रेखेंगा मुद्धापर २५० १००७ छ 到的 路色有工学外到 产的 州部境门 好多以几 (智过研节业 学是进至是) Dutch 2 =0) 4424 1000 3000 3/3/7/201 427 1783 (201) Ricci of 十計划可 到似色 当 人对起 和对 老之 250 到现金时 就你完 可性 对智力 对是 智利 别到 理对对 对对对 我从处之 划过 生性及如 이 号是 到党如如如何是

上两级人人, 이气名 圣对说 玉部的人 被自时 对于出土中于对此间是 刘吃的 分别如下 经日十十 52 01 4 23 . (Month Church, piking)
01 432 \$7014 92131 Month church of 第二年 空发音以九, 2天元 学社什么 에片开 卫引至什 例午时上 10过201 Joseph de Grammount 3 /2 2tz (+2/2017) 造一般作 年的外 对的 地址 对色 至 電性字에 午野水 신부에에서 정세를 世上 卫时是 州三圣 社区 计对各以对。 ०१२६ 1784 12 रेगिश रेपियर (catholic Korea p. 17) >53 Hote Mal ter. 이 성운 (베트로)은 과 전교에 대한 가득찬

短引き 贵卫 处于时 圣叶 张贵山红、 2对十二年 外时 熨子型 是也 见了了三利之 见是 的明老里 生产 早四老 时候们的中 建州 党州 是被贵州北 过去的 吸外花 신学和 子卫是 松时初水 > 从9M 卫是 影 引部网 多元 朴花芒的洲 邓文和卫 州湖是 四部 内型 部域是4时, 对呼至2 1790 时 对别是 些效象4时, 2毫 叫此 72017 2010月 411 327 24. 处理之 에게 인지 문本을 내대, 단지 10원 기원 14월 2102 是 對於阿 亞州 1室的 71元 显音是 生卫 धाभा ट्यय प्रवृद्धपद्भ. (部)对对 特是此)

一 54 对呼到 张韩 可对定 对这种对处 吸红 对特色的 研の火息の时 2의 对 吟客(叶化)은 한式 明外的外对 老地生花 老者制之 对于专时 为是 外部 是好 2次 科格 是 经新年日 € 7/521- 好多以下人。 이 원학 사상之

对别,对对对对别是 对对对对对对对 省以从 (智知对当里 出是此) ラまり 526 (Tojang) を似 ひらまの 川川豊 世色 子の 对是此外是对的教育的, 于社会对 MAMORIA I - Ching (Hire Hiz) old Go 川村之 为中艺中 双安川山、 和野山农村 超出 对中岛至 地面似对 对时 跨電 潜射色 世级之十 22 对亚州田是 地口 路水音小叶 56 7 479 ED (Chon's Martyrdom) 363 HOI 301 3432 201 4 36 2301 工程的付付的数据对空 化华克 化到 沙田花 了了小老了。是从卫外是就从这对多 Top Jun. obol James chon ly of of NOV. 1794 12 22301 Shor 3/24 KIRA 成也 2 M·音/12tion of 多元可以 JULY. (3301, Chon Wen-mon . UR He dit risi Chou Moon - mo 2+ 3/2) 少多时间 雅名 72302 村里 部 艺里好到强制好

200932 0/2401 Se 对引发设计工 (Catholic Korea, P. 80) 57 Korean Chief. 1784 12014 1884 12 3014 10012 9 77七是 就多可以可利至了 外对发音以对 明祖法等付的的产的时就去他爱艺、比发 可以此一日外是是 胜日社和时间 空星 对别 经对对对是 好到到 对多的 证实是从对。 2 UMP 1230 Alceste of Maxwell & २०11 20/11 न्वर्षेत्र क्षेत्र केर्स्ट सिर् 到现金小村、双。1 对于 可是 对主 似地北美可爱 音中本 (J. M' Leod, Voyage of HMS Alceste, 44,50) Gutzlaff 16过年 安建村 母亲明 建芳明 (3901 At de cespedes = 218/3/2) 22 引起也 州也卫王 弘村 지원 圣 모르는 Carl Friederich Augustus Gutzlaff Fried

2元 可可是 744 2岁 五年 是 記 计摄影中时 Bangkok home 22 Moravians 에게서 훈련을 받았으며 MERCE 12701 9309 2/39 Indonesiast Thailand of Lyzours, 0701 45701 1/2 29 2/0/VTL Gutzlaff 生 党室 里亚 新空工外外 Robert Morrison of 277 1/2 3434ct. BULECON Thailand of of THEN KING TOUTH. 18321包 2대 日 中学的 战 상인의 喜野外至 起去的数小孩子以上 2元 21 地发过 部分处例测 新元元章 宁省和 生发 Ever (Gitzlaff, Three Voyage --, frontispiece.) -> 60. (Title-page) Cutzlaff of 1/23 2 Journal of Three Voyage & 323014 MUD HOARD State 叫号叫 71号的装备对好。 对 625定 25元 m 此处 对了可吸音如此 2元 起去的对 升至的 学科 好教器 記 2의 州 의미는

"에子 27 上至의 記" 라고 중국 艺가로 王州从外 기是 地差的 艺家专口对。 2214 2 22/2 32/ 20/25 NOV. Dallet 2/ 역사->Han4 (I, p. 375) 적어도 및사람이 भाइये प्रथा । ग्रंह प्रदेश अहंपरा, 到地元加豆 2214 2501 建新加工社就是证明的创建 午 敬之 聖子 创作的时间 对如 老叶 如了到郊的村里山村 -> 61, Wonsan - do Gutzlaff 在 经处的 型壳是 双对这 2年 1832过 6元 补充 生态多叶 叶 8光 传生 生气管电气 新州 洲色的村 生族 Wonsan - do only July Just of the पारे भेट भरे देणा भेटन । दिनाम 起去 外花的게 予日至是外 煤煤料管 其明教 空间 强则 明起 文章 叶型型 A站室 如果如何是此日日日 不好是 经工工 都在 对是 水子族 贵州叶、

62 3Kl 2 Pt of 376 (Korea - Man Chu Boreler) 이에게게 한국에는 서양 선교外上 强强音니다. 老地村对对, 小圣时告 对对, 的产事中 附生, 이 모든 깃들은 게로 선과는 방해 상징읍니다 274 1830时间 社会对 音子对 芳芳子对 位元 元 元 张音以下 (832时 6元) (34元) (34元) The Barthelemy Bruguere Fre
The Hotel 41-2 2/03/42 In Singapore 0114 Ht 24 er 1830112 我和卫 安徽等处 当就社 中間差到外 1835 は 10社の1 音吸むいひ、 01分を 是卫 의 考对 华之 이 荣告 4 亿人 的是 沙土主 智利的의 外部 松阳 路上 君相代 의 经之 处言对对多好 9== 中、M、G 211th、 이 기도는 1799 년에 고려深音니다

>63 Pierre Mauhant 可好们吃到至 洲豆姓 但外 农农品以工 For Every My Pierre philibert Maulant 光 教育 朱明县 子见是 吃好到 网络都是到一 でいれ 多数ないてい、 1836过 122 世初 5명의 故者 对对如此的 成党 青年 起去斗 为为对例到 D.M. G 毕的日 部文监查 刘州卫 电子对中圣地 斗子早天的日 社务 从院是 吃中門立 N至和吸音以下. 64 1807 的时间就是 树子对对是 处现 利州到 गर्मणन समा द्याद माग्र गर्मण 이라고 의심이 되는 자른이나 여행의 음반이 없이 心儿之 对意的测定 가多处 对性的 空囊物 STRBUCK, Manbant KLIN 2012 27 州对可爱贵山山、(台社 竹号社 红沙))65 3-752 (Sewer Gate) 이들은 0158 th 52913 Yalu = 2144 型对社 圣和社 新午至多 27月1001

艺的教育以外、 이들이 社子的 艺的 数型 3134 HOS & KLO A GBUTH. (Epist. A. Kin, P.47) 一方 4号 (Mourner) 可能 付記 型記記 20付 4号 引起記 学是少日 就到 公共之 出口 发音以下。 老贵的 强 叫外 整生年 特也 叶 双笔 花客 午水 张荣贵山水。 2214 处于 对 到时 到了吗 性相是 哭之双意 兴到 对现象以下, 叶克 是为的对 实达这 州岩外及地域 公司 光灯 一十年 三十岁 67 Bp. Laurent Imbert. 2 叶完砂이 투사장의 불간서 신부가 한국에 도착 했습니다. 그들者 한사상이 Laurent Imbert For Fourt. 0/2/3/01 4/ 刊到 10 21年到安安山下, 1838 [12 3 2 3 01 9000 0 3 - 14 5 12 34 22 2010] 外外好 13月日 发步以下 (Kim & chung, chatt. Korea, p. 149)

> 68 H 5 2 (Sosomun) 2 好部的 车件就到 处于 就到了 是可 练多山水、2214 总是特别的 012 爱生01 % of 1839 12 9 1342 4 to \$2 9m 01 and 月生是 多到时 特别公司 外毛色 经产于的一 多外部的小 69. 23 (Torture) Hant mon 042 卫生的以 Nogol 2018 到对对们 建党 梦凝贵山村、 no. 1839 (de) Aid. To Imbert & 424014 932 24 教刊引起 特别 说是 空卫 就去 对专业电影 子凯 의动 红红 智慧和 2의 夏至 二色 就是 里州 外站에 岩科4小 1839过 9월 21일이 対対党报告以下。 이것이 한국에 있어서 첫번개의 Hotel의 左卫 到在17

Andre Kim 274 就是回到到 时以十 好 处学》在的 少年的 学的至 到外到时, 1839 区 学科研 全工学社教育也是 29 叶笔 化对对学是 八升川 3/3/01 state on देयहुँपरा. 2301 Kim Tae-Kon (Andre Kim) Just. 1843 12 亿的 去对发化和 到年至 至的 数字对 2 de Shanghai only AM # 2 the GA) 名中部的别人图的过程对对公司 次元 对对是nor. 对对是 对对 当初时 जिस्मिणाप भाषां में प्रकार रेष्ट्रेण रहा. (Lous chang of 2st 2short, Destin Lo catholicism en Coree. p.8) Uf & 3 (Talwon - gun) 1866 经 明 5到7 次首407. 明記記 特別的例刊至外 信持是 教际 2 Wut. Med OHUZI & JE 42 从了什么 经存货明生 对光光色 生中 网络 省以外、 文学 为之 部上部设备以外、

(のたから)・コラアでして かどるか らななをかって 对 新光 生起 对之 又可爱多以九。 0/201 27 20 439 22 Bun. 邓川等是 胜时 和城地双名 树子寺中 树岩 のなないでと、 (Proadside) 0/72 20/ 5/13/2624. 2) 2/12 3407. " क्ला न प्रका रहेमार्टर मेरमेम यह " येया २३॥ । पराग यय से से हैं पत्र. - 55 元十年 (martyrs) 岩北서의 9명의 연부 元은 1866년 考生 of 3/4844. 8 2014 7HEN 20201 OZMY 200) 安司名 对放光》 아도 Attal 发表的时, out 2000 % 262212 75 56 NET (Le eatho., p. 109) 76. Bp. mitel
Wister 27 2 2 202 202 12 194012 (the 3/2 Eyer, 22/4 /89862 27 000 智和地世刊2月7770时至 洲至201 明起 建筑是 对外 人名 教智以外。 24 年已秋

是于水 对品 对多处的 对象各级人 Mutel 和光 部川 老州 平地川叶 亳州州 就机名 2010年间刊 日州是 日本 年也对此人的州是 4千家古山口。 대원군 등라 장시의 기독교 인은 火이이어 이 好好的玩 my Thomas letter, 1866. 1866 12 H 3/401 20 20 3HON Robert J. Thomas 2/2 42/2 it Welshman is देखिला अर यह सम्बेला कि 对社是 里州级安山社、 2 TO 114 22 8539 " MAN 201 MRE" 是18时中处体。如101岁之前是到于 प अक्ष देश देशक Fort of 346 34 (Thomas partrait) 就是的人人工从一些的的十年之人们是 omoffer shomes & vized tothe of My अ मेर्रे होंगे ज्यां के स्टेंग भी अप भी 树子对对多子 否则死 就是从我是 州对对对 9年 例间 意如 祖多好

79. Map: Gen, Sherman. 7 homes = 334 4 97 052 249/012 班的成为一个 光 學科外 估好对意 花外的 可如特到 对我生产 明期 人对教告 以外、光明》之对的 就是 就在多处 就去的 经工作对象 对对 州中 发中工 格丁 到城市以下、州北 对多次多至 是内上门之 被空中是沙州之是强雷山中。 Flor of 9 to (Piyengyang, Screen) 712 48Km 对它是可 禁效管以工、最 CHE THE PHONE TO WELL

River lank, screen 智子建设的对立 이 보르에 岩块亮的细的 第23 次发了4亿。 图3 W17 对中间的 22元 也以了 经到证券也可以处理是 य्यापार अर्थ अर्थना क्षेत्र या अ यह अपन 观新时间对 对 经计差别 对双多时几、 ラかとり 子先、 (Thrusi Jerly) サインと はなりの) 对对社会 附着 对对各一定 批平的 脚势 of and 3 mez दिन की की धेर देंदें पार्थ 到外流的刑 传播艺子的 约内里多 对导 研制 观光 对于社卫 全型 型机能 野童 2/3/ 40/4 1/2 36 4/2/ Te screen sherman 2/ 4/4201 Dogel 83 gate screen 019201 200 000 KHSLEC भीर लोश रहेरेला केर्पुट यो अंकेर्ट की पर 22 2 Sty GUT

>84 TH 3/3 Sherman 26301 5 400 4420) 智是 外部等 对多类的 对对发色率 25时 对此等 对王 你说 经更好外 好意的 是可发音叫 对对的 发现音以红。 27人生的 对 各级 发光 医外丘中 重视的 水 花的级红 的 格对效。 26月的1至 就是到了 对的 地名的 发光的 发光色 空中州 5) 2 Jun. A NG (Suh Eurg. You - 85 如多沙里里里到 Kerly 6 生工事 10时间 对 复到的分 起子电影尼州人工是 些小气口 对各部门的 이兰茨肯山外 可以名 电干者场机 字云明外 智力性 外型 934th. 1/2 501 2/1 创作 生明 是 2 234 New Chwang of 01 9 3 3/3/01 Yalu ? 74 xoyor र्ट गया देश रेखें भेग ने रेखें भेग अभाज मेर्स्य एक दिल्ला, 卫如 法卦章 空水台头景好好, 22/3/27 1878 (201 (川川是 学家山下

多是纪时日报在 对各多名 年间 对是 石川山、 别型的 发生 | 战争至是 1876时 川等观的 到效量以下, 이사진은 1890 图 3 7344, 201 01 A132 49 아버지 中華 经电 化卫什와 对加 2分化 父父 Tuch 86. John Ross HAGE John Ross 2/2 of 30 2630 HOLL only) Alal是 地名智山山. John Ross 芒 就不可是可到了我们是是空上传说到 地数7173 都带是44、272 件是 으로 하여러 서로 보는 한국 기독교인을 至外子以上到效量以已 이건하回 이때부탁 起去 川至此外 对于也处于之外 对多对处 선교사업이 이루어 기기 시작 화 및 음 나다. (Ross Mission Wethode in Manchusia 18,192) 87 Ross n. T. 工是 1882 过 于小学元章 就开发至

也对对了对是 对别卫 三日日 (287时の) 就不完 化等估什才 电气的双音以下。 观点 72 000 01 647 四世号起李 1883 12 2201 4452 2 123001 付付地图的时 老起都是 空间 别的是要告诉了 2112 两间 岩岩岩 视机 引动的 野子岩 过时发音以外 建始的对生 部紀 始時期 不好是好的 次月经不是 生地和 2毫 对于双省40人24472 E. 比吧到观音以礼 月762. 21分列 22 对创起的 强在在外升 对部立 201 多似对影响) 可上 出去 松外 外 就啊 기车卫生完全 安川可见告以九. 州至兴里水 1州7 对的 毫的外 发发) 四是的 就到 发的什 기号处 地型 NO 到今日4日1 >89. Molendorf 1883 (22 323 (1) 21 32 KISK - 341 为之大名 当如外 例初 对位于 当此,

州各岛 包括县 经特别表 花的多年次是 好多以中。 日刊 如州以至 32 71338 265474 390 H. G. Allen. 社会的 对完全 对子能 经更好证 到多 KIRAZY H. G. Allen SA TEUA, 工品到的以外上學也別是的母級以生效 刊》 经工作主任 音号的任节型 記去の1 Crutzlaff of Thomas or 24) 対似 Kot Mon Slow これのなるいない 9/ 对是王· (Chemylpo) 2元 188(过0 9월 20 원이 7月是至の1 对多加州型的是 沙罗里州 对到 对对 为好了人口。 2时日 2月 艾沙尼里里 张 学生

八四对是 战处州外 圣如此 生年的 奇智. 242 从代社对的地域是以口 2 33 M250 Harry 22 722 3 282 学员和外告以外。 이 主型은 完全 对于 可发音以识、 江西村是的村 教告中外, (letter, OET 1, Centennial paper, 84) Allen, Oct 1, 1884. -> 82 1884は 10到 2011 世長の1日 生 त्री मान उन स्वाह नाम हिंदी 创产是如此到外的工程。 公共是 公共是 公司 是 人名 是 人名 是 22 22 394 是 出州 和圣 光花水 引发是山口 强起 就复考等的 对初回 "是到了各山口。 93 Seoul wall. 1884 12 on Seoul 012 13240 7 180) 之生之 9995 生 212 引吸含ut 起去 小江荒花 过起的 影的时 对是 양号은 设卫 असी मेर मेर देश भरेशह 可公公司公公司 对对 是实出的

(W. Hough, The Bernadon, Allen & Jondy Collection in the U.S. national museum 94 Lan (2047 720) Zun HAROIAXE 中至至 付金的 芸可 数是如 丑观的 中等安全 吃明完全 基础中 200 G 1 4. 이 是对기이 生性化 付起中之 北地 기社 处于 等中头音山北 95 Fer 2014 73. (Sent-Chongho) 证 代記 别可以先生记忆的 型建 名叶 岩水 汽车时 对部 智节 管子 学三对色 記見是 对对内 卷及 电 别吧" Stoff GUEV, 96 theone YE HE (Sent for Harrison) 可能 战的村生 村里到 多节的以工 2 전에의 서울이 인구한 약/20,000 명이정 (L. Underwood)

1 -> 97 Gen. Lucius Jode) VB 26年到 研究也可 対 VB 電明外地の) 就到 代别 新新家贵山江. 29 0/22 lucius joots & GUA Civil war 四 世元 2의 자군의 이름은 지방의 후 보조 意心可吸出 就到华午的的气 强 深少 3/ 26 UTM (M, Lawrence, A, Diplomat's Helpmate p. 26) - 98 a (Kwanphwa-brun) Foreign Office 一个为外别对此 对对对之 范则不 智宝如何 En \$45mm. 1882 12 32 50 17 9 किर्म्हणत. 0120 किट्राप H. 5 4214 22 3/24 30x045UN. (p. lowell, Chosen, p. 116) 39 电子中级水线中发射剂 对是 이외 剂的对例 रिक्ष केर्न 1105 A220 0471 2

对此外有两可中国双条小小 张扬 物外的同时的 可知是 224 W. E. Griffis 202 建学型 Artin 93101 1885 1891 景处对处于4212、 从资料装定 建筑的 研制的 型型 美超对定 文是 day 多以下. (Griffis, Corea without & within, P. 211) 27/3/21/ 1884, (Kojong) 27 3/2 1/2 1884 12 Allen 12xhr 智如如 多数型的 对于如此 对于 Get 96 Har 2 24 25 400. 27/2 22 44/6 35元的加州中 多洲对于17 (Lowell, Choson frontispiece) 0/10/9/ 500 则则外对对对对对对的 off & Thought of while it show 外间的付 些地里 艾里科 인비의 4型 0/2/2 2/2/21 2/3/NOV

Mrs. Foote 7/03 Mrs foote is sel tight with sitt on 9年至11年 建了1年 建 HOP of 46 0 95 JUN. 95 72 0 913 (Lawrence, Diplomat's Helpmate, frontispiece) 104 Em bassy household 1514 218 1819 218 1819 218 1819 218 1818 218 1854 1884 凤川 观名 239 老等是告的好 이길은 되어 어서 건축되었는다다 2号1、日子儿光·日午日 多年的 ofer Allen Start fit Lin 7. ste 3/22 M9 11444 20171 242491 是多了 外月老 中部教育的心

이상시 외국 선교사가 들어오고 것이 금지정 叫이 22 %은 21 전24 22 3 是强老如 Burt 9 9420 到对 别的是 3ms stoff June, (Ibid, Front) 7/05 Kim ok-kinn 65 27/27 Allen 5/1/2 0/2/37/ 圣智 以外对 好好 对专五号 强力 沙湖对 明显 到到到 对对别是 对的 对 经对 3/5/2/140 (long ford, story of Karea, p. 328) 2) god (Prince Min) 106 沙方是对 对方对 对色 观象的可及音中心 22 81010 37 3M 45 3M 2/524 \$540. 对部分中的大部分一定是一个 रिष्ट्रें येथे एडे ने भी भी भी में का अरह 明对社会的人。 地方 Foote 2/34 For Edzagun.

7109 Froto 2622 322 4501 471312 2002 Long En Marin Antonn Allen here stated 1521 751 on 53 32 与对是 VEX GUT! 以思明是 定是 建型的 Allen SAL SALOIN Ston KERL OLD 如是的 则是的的别 为州东西之一 到是 以条例 3/42 Thy 3/22 22 3/42 306 9212 Good Frey 4012 419/ 1/20 The sure, Sure, 108 Map, Hospital site. 1 501 9 0201 32 ELON NA 325011/2 2017 中央是如此是有多的大部門 是外"州州 场势党 型州部 子从里"引起 1885 12 +901 对关专业 智符者 似的的 当五至 五月五 世界 थ भी भी गा। अद्भार्ट भी भी भी में है पार. e 70 对外发动的 五星 对 双地对 る的的2十9年 2731 7季2 720日本日124.

119 (palace girls) 0/2/22 62019/2 Allen Baron) 3012 a stateon. Allen 51/2 4852 = 1/5/2 1/2 2015/21 0/301/ Allen 3/21 的利 代表是 智利 川村 就性如 246 un. Allen strof fee obysolf solf of the strong feet obysolf of the strong feet of the strong of 罗的 岁至此 双至 이것이 及党对至 经营口中 25次 36014 기사의 신분으로 있双기 如是的差别到是妈妈的一种等的孩 BUW. 地記艺 州纪建 工艺的 没处初州圣 3601 77th 4224 Horace G. Underwood 2532 Adehr 325 3/2644 29 错误是 2時间 新日至 如豆是 收回 到时 野 是产利农各山村、 (h. Underwood) und og Korea; p.54)

01720. Underwood & of the Star of Ex 实的人 研究于的17 李昭古記 01年7634 多年17月 到去的是 是自然是如此。 一种地 可知 7]李观0 到处 格特克 就是犯 观对为的1 1/2 3/4 gun . 1885 12 45/01 36302 Sel Stayen Appenseller. Underwood of its ? The Henry F. Appenzeller i nige Heart of the TAN DIA OLA!? TOPE OLA 2620 KZRA योगा भर्म भी निमा हैर्थपर्य. Jen 3 200 2 22 24:03 艺术 代义对于 文创 2+38 年391 3年 州岩 写的 红的红 初之空之 千万部日季町 外外 况如 光到如 ON 47/2 20/ 3/8 5/22 20/6/11/

1885 12 4224 BAN 8222 unt Hos मिर्टिंग दि भाग दिल्लाम . हरे Appenzeller i 2562 Zers Underwood 多水 代表子 多花是山口。 112,0,6 (Mi) (M.) map: Chung Dong (113 以上 到处 智处的 放下 写午下到了了 2/2/ 260/26401. 2/22 6/2/2/01 0/3/0/2/ 26 数别 212次 发行47. 188562 32 theron 347 20/3/2 obul 整砌 이 기호는 사용效 col 364TL. 2112 时间 2724 32 人工学中区 多月初发安山村、 114 Appenseller Home. 이 있으 어난 전로사들이 기은 강일시간. Appenzeller 가 얼제와 주어 한국이 들어 强智则 经出口证 的是对处于以 の外次名 20名 2125my 1901 20 年117年 名外以 对人名以

115 x12 (Street Car) 就是是我叫外人科拉州《红外是的 智能是 沙外各山村。 이번 2毫月 시至部处 my 3/10/01/25421 6年76×12302 新城的1里、超加州等到 对加台 of the Sur 知名 对规则是 千里型川是 型 外部川时 20 0450100 palace screen. 外 对处主 의生对此的 四种 苦色甜品艺 motor new Fel 3 of palace Screen 2 Heron 4492 20 212 94017 412 Just. Hospital, 2nd Site. 9/102 Underwood Fee the 24 24 2 刘弘川 外的对象如此 对是对是对 是则 是是 产村的时 发表是 心时 王郎 党 前の 教 州城部公司

1887 过的 从至外竞员 21元9 克里里 中文01 HZ 对花 毫贵的州 21014 生姜 Mont Zom Jun. 光级 多处 野 对附是 次的发告以下人 和外的对象也就对党是 孩子是到此处了加了的少数的时 63263 72 (Mrs. Sore 12) 可知当时 想到到 沙巴社 心脏室 我也 与北京 智能 이번 에에 조건하기 第三年 城界多山村。 为1克 2元01m 25 可以是吃到对生物是人物的人 公城室山 401 25元 3524 三元 1157 元 的是 T 以从上?" 方比 是是明明的 子对 新安贵山下 764-32 (Chayson 1 1 e) 1/20 从这个是它 对对是写起 对此是 Mysty Uno 1891 1201 11多 26世四年 35世日共安

上3处至年11 1886 区 汽车 % 等的意 吃了人物要了一个一一一一个一个 에는 에는 대한 그 여인이 인네는 의원의 到约为的先生从地 5天地是 当处是 例为如果可以了 一种的社会 生生生 例如何到 2112年 的对研究) 到处于山北 12/ pilgrims progress.

By mon on they struck mount

of no state and show of the sun that 老是有政治和美国对外 多双多处 楼吸电 就是对 an 32 22 594540 过去是 生川水 中午 年级贵山下 光光 好处 就不可以外处处 就是 影外是 에게 制量 先至of 子女C pilgnim's progress 2 forthe 7/32 m/3501 %9 人的人 11- Wald 在对的十十七 3121 ° 454. 122 5. A. M., Kyungsin 可多 Em 5

· 对至你是好到外 mly (1890 to 1890 to 1890 to 38501) 级空机 引起处性的 说中外 部分及 代州可受告的人 20 多之对的 好 处之艺 Buth 12/01/11/2/ 2/20/ 4/85 201 थरिया याध्य गृह मार्च यद माउँ गर्द । 光子川川为教告的时、工部 2201至1 小叶是 义数类型 이때 2至 就子等 是多外多外部分型外流可到农安山村。 >123 Exarly Christians

40/44/2 69 Her My 2/2/2/2 7/2

41/2/2/2 22/11 /11/3/2/2/2/12 好戏。 工艺》 对意则对于的 空口发放 到完 只包以下, 对是则对 对 对处卫王 时间是是 对意则 张三州对 对对色元素 2027171 川次かりなるいでん 124 Noh Tosa 188612 . 751 112 01 Underwood Boxx Not Tosa 2/2 O Athorn Hall Fraguer of रेम्लार्थ भरायस्य आयार पहिल्लार

对了可见的好好中心 22. Allen 349 of 240 0 200 200 Allen of 35 2 16 18 200 येग यहार दिय थेपन 22 2014 相图是近处外 难到到 到可以安山村. Allen 学村上 对对卫星 艺到 >0/02/2/1-0/1 2532 VI MUZ KORT. (S.AM KING) 21/12/2 21/21 21/21 01/21/21/01/01/ 社类 级 好好告中心 126 Allen 13 At. 1890 EL Allen JUL 2 222 3636 THAM KING TEEZ WISH TEGUT 20 人工22 31 3K 到此 对为的 教育的

从3叶色叶 考虑处 型下十 对象GUTL. 515 到了此点了 2751018 2812 BH 22/2 5/2642 · (Allen, Things Karean, p. 223) 12) (Corfe 歌月处 2月 州对至 产品 起去可外外 232 7 张弘 丛岩 安宁 2301 小为好象于山下、 이것은 1890 12 建新好 留有人以来了下文作人的写到处也 对是至时 处过 29 26 3400 Wm. Mckenzie Won Mckenjie 2th styrt Klight がパンのないな、(1893、12-1895,65ん) व्याप्ट व्यापाया देश देश प्रा ·· / 0/04/ 222/ 0/2 2 Guer.

24 29 時期的刑 就有空 纪里和到 小型地 就是叫 2月之 字是 平面的 (E. McCully, A. Corn of wheat, fr) Juler. 129 Karean home. 22 22m 1301 34 \$ 542, 22k 弘地 の元の 発言 이 30 201日 시元の1日至 多时型可型 另时 岩对工 海岛山工 23元 烟北 州也里王岳一处观忆 如此是可爱安山地 中主信号 但到时间 27十 对对此于 发生 5x 产级644 (Ibid, P. 102) 2克2 230 见到老 的发告中午。 对完全 就去的好 就去外班是 25251 27324 222 2 见外罗安山下。 The Mckengie of 71 2 the ober 对名 多件 艺术 到观众 光 知川 日对如 电相流图是 分别是 多至工程会的人。同次可是生物

川寺里。 亚列川村 网络英国 台北北美 生川起 0197 3 254TV (S.M) -)|3| So Jamily

1 ANU 1 234 77 20644 of 12 1 of 22 Mc Kenzie of 78/10/16 012/2 My 对现代 是对 吸回对别 到至在外 宁田司、子时外到的中等公司安安工工 到世纪 发生对是部的 州中的之 受到 新对别 22 例如 多是 你一对您 和处分44 0元 shred 处料则 86 のなられてい、 验如何以此世野安全 对发过 时之多以吃意, 对多对与这个意, Thomas 4 Mckenzie Hzh 302t 他见什是 이 본干가 사내 対2元 4034W, 7/32 7 (Grave) McKenzie 2 33 MWHEO NIME OSTAN 2 外色 外边是 23 州の利光 州社社 川海如山 公本

V201 早世色 处态的 子及安山町。 明가 与过月22日外至 四月里 4至2次至 71分配 从外面地、 生态地 可是 中层 中华美国 外省等层 可产品是到地对产效等以对一





